

Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association Inc. Standard Audit Tool

SECOR



Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association Inc.

Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association Inc. (SCSA)

The Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association (SCSA) is an industry funded, non-profit organization committed to providing cost effective, affordable and accessible safety training to the construction industry in the province of Saskatchewan. The mandate of the SCSA is to provide proactive safety and safety-related programs and services to the construction industry that result in a sound foundation for a healthy and profitable industry.

Disclaimer

The information presented in this publication is intended for general use and may not apply to every circumstance. It is not a definitive guide to government regulations and does not relieve persons using this publication from their responsibilities under applicable legislation. The Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association does not guarantee the accuracy of, nor assume liability for, the information presented in this evaluation package. Individual counselling and advice is available from the Association.

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The audit must be completed in ink.	Carry adjusted scores for not applicable items to the totals on evaluation summary sheet .
Enter ✓ for acceptable items and x for deficient items.	Complete all areas on the evaluation summary sheet, including company name, auditor and audit date(s).
Enter the points awarded for each item in the " points awarded " column to the right	Comment for each section on the evaluation summary sheet . Two or three word comments that capture the key findings for that section.
Issue only full points or zero points for each item.	Carry points from each section of the audit to the " actual points " column on the evaluation summary sheet .
Provide a labeled comment to justify all deficient items (every x).	Carry points from each section of the SCSA Supplemental to the " actual points " column on the evaluation summary sheet.
Place comments only in the appropriate area at the bottom of each page.	Calculate the overall score in percentage (to the nearest whole number) for sections (1) through (13) and enter in the box provided.
Keep comments brief and relevant to the findings on the audit.	Sections in the SCSA Supplemental must achieve at least 50% to meet standard.
Initial all changes and /or corrections made to the audit.	Indicate " YES " for standard achieved and " NO " for standard not achieved for each item in the SCSA Supplemental.
Cross out wrong entries with one or two straight lines and enter the correct entry adjacent. Initial the change.	Overall audit score must be at least 80% and all elements including SCSA Supplemental sections must achieve at least 50% to meet standard.
Whiteout or correction tape is not permitted on an audit document.	Circle the appropriate "standard achieved" response (Yes or No) next to the overall audit score.
Avoid writing over entries or scribbling entries out.	Sign the evaluation summary sheet.
Remove items that are not applicable to the audit.	Obtain the senior company officer's signature and a goal for the next audit. Audits that score 80% overall but fail up to (2) sections do not meet standard
Cross out items that are not applicable and mark with "N/A" and your initials .	The overall audit results and report provide privileged information available only to the SCSA , the Auditor and the Auditee senior management.
Explain why an item is not applicable in the comment section.	Summarize the results of the audit in the written executive summary .
Remove items that are not applicable to the audit from the scoring .	Include mandatory information in the executive summary.

Definitions	
Auditee: The organization or company whose safety program is being audited.	Formal Inspection: An observation of a work site designed primarily to identify, record and correct existing unsafe acts and conditions.
Management: Individuals that have overall responsibility for one or more projects, locations or departments within an organization.	Near Miss: An incident which did not, but which had the potential to, result in serious property damage or injury.
Senior Management: Individuals that have responsibility for an entire operation within Saskatchewan or beyond.	Trends: Determined through the analysis of safety statistics to show the rate of increase or decrease of various types of injury or incident.
Supervisor: Individuals that have been authorized to direct the activities of one or more workers.	Action Plan: A specific, timely and written plan of action developed and implemented based on the results of a safety audit.
Posted: Safety information made available to the supervisors and workers by posting it on a bulletin board used specifically for that purpose.	Executive Summary: A written report that summarizes the results of a safety audit.
Sub-Contractor: An employer under contract to the Contractor on a multi-employer site.	WCB: Workers Compensation Board
Safe Work Practice: Written guideline on how to safely use or handle a tool, a piece of equipment, a chemical or a specific process.	Internal Audit: An audit completely managed and conducted internally by the auditee.
Safe Job Procedure: Written step by step instructions on how to safely perform a specific task.	External Audit: An audit conducted in cooperation with an auditee by an auditor that is not associated with the auditee.
Job Hazard Analysis: A process used to identify, assess and control the hazards associated with a particular task. Commonly used to develop job procedures.	Training Audit: An audit conducted for the purpose of attaining auditor certification either internal (self-audit) or external (supervised audit).
Basic PPE: Personal protective equipment usually worn at all times on a work site. Includes standard items such as hard hat, foot wear and safety glasses.	Student Internal: An student auditor that is conducting a self-audit for the purpose of attaining internal auditor certification.
	Student External: A student auditor conducting a supervised audit for the purpose of attaining external auditor certification.
Specialized PPE: Personal protective equipment that is more specific to particular hazards on a work site. Includes items such as hearing protection, fall protection, respirators, monitors, etc.	Peer Auditor: An externally certified auditor on loan from his/her normal workplace to conduct an external COR maintenance audit.
	Current Number of Workers: The maximum number of workers the auditee has or is expected to have at the time of the audit, including sub-contractors.
Orientation: A special training session used to orient new or transferred workers to an organization and /or to a particular work site.	Key Contact: Senior Management or designate responsible for the facilities under audit.
Tool Box Meeting: A short routine meeting designed to address safety issues and training; also called Tail Gate Meeting .	Certification Number: An auditor's most recent SCSA Auditor certification number.
Hazard controls / Recommendations / Follow up / Remedial Action: Various terms used to refer to the action that has or will be taken to control hazards identified and assessed during hazard assessments, meetings, inspections, investigations, job hazard analysis and other processes defined in safety policy.	Policy: Written detailed company protocol.
	Policy Statement: A brief description or reference to company protocol endorsed (signed and dated) by senior company management.
	Reciprocity: Reference to an agreement between certain Construction Safety Associations within Canada that promotes interprovincial trade while maintaining a defined minimum safety standard.

1	List all dates included in the audit.
2	Check all boxes that apply for "Type of Audit" and "Type of Auditor".
3	Audit reviewer, please verify training records from learner report to determine if meeting qualifications and if training is current.
4	List the name(s) of the most current trained individual(s) representing the Certificate of Recognition complete with the most recent training date. List only one name for each category. Individuals listed must be in full time service to the employer.
5	Enter company information and include the e-mail address for the key contact. The key contact is the person primarily concerned with the detailed administration of the safety program and may not necessarily be a senior company officer.
6	List the number of workers at the time of the audit. Include workers associated with employers under contract to the auditee.
7	Enter auditor information only for the certified auditor. If information does not apply for certain fields enter "n/a".
8	All fields on this form must be completed.

Audit Dates (dd-mm-yy)		Locations Included in the Audit		
Type of Audit	Type of Auditor	Training Verification		
Internal	Internal		Name	Date Completed
External	External	Safety Management		
Baseline		Leadership for Safety Excellence w Proficiency		
		Safety Auditor Training		
		SCOT or approved equivalent	All Full-Time Employees	

*Please provide a current list of ALL employees

Company Information

Legal Name: _____

Address: _____ **City:** _____ **Province:** _____

Postal Code: _____ **Phone:** _____ **Fax:** _____ **e-mail:** _____

Key Contact: _____ **Current number of full-time company workers:** _____

WCB Account Number(s): _____ **Current number of part time workers:** _____

WCB Industry Code(s): _____ **Current number of subcontractor workers:** _____

Nature and Type of work: _____

Auditor Information

Name: _____ **Office Number:** _____

Company: _____ **Cell Number:** _____

Address: _____ **Fax:** _____

City: _____ **Email:** _____

Province: _____ **Auditor Cert #:** _____

Postal Code: _____

Sections (1) through (13) make up the SCSA Standard Safety Program Evaluation Tool. The auditor must preview the safety manual and confirm that a written process exists for each of sections (1) through (12). Section (13) is confirmed if adequate references to legislation appear throughout the document.

Sections (SS2) and (SS3) make up the SCSA Supplement to the SCSA Standard Safety Program Evaluation Tool and must be included in any audit conducted for the purpose of obtaining or maintaining a full SCSA Small Employer Certificate of Recognition. .

When the SCSA Supplement applies, the auditor must confirm that a written policy exists for section SS2. For section SS3, the auditor must confirm that a Committee or Representative has been established or a written process on how the organization will establish a Committee or Representative.

Verification of sections (1) through (13) and sections (SS2) & (SS3), when applicable, must be completed prior to the audit. If any of the required written processes or policies cannot be confirmed the auditor and the auditee may consider postponing the audit until sufficient documentation is in place.

The programs listed in sections (OP1) through (OP3) are recommended, however are optional and not required for SCSA certification or reciprocity. These sections are included for SCSA member internal use only. Auditors must not include these optional sections in the audit report or score.

Confirm or deny each section by placing a check under the appropriate column.

		Yes	No
1	Health and Safety Policy		
2	Hazard Assessment, Analysis and Control		
3	Safe Work Practices		
4	Safe Job Procedures		
5	Company Rules		
6	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)		
7	Preventative Maintenance Program		
8	Training and Communication		
9	Inspections		
10	Investigations and Reporting		
11	Emergency Preparedness		
12	Statistics & Records		
13	Legislation (look for references to legislation throughout the safety manual)		
Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association Inc. Supplement to the National Standard Safety Program Evaluation Tool			
SS2	Harassment Policy		
SS3	Occupational Health Committee / Representative		
Saskatchewan Construction Safety Association Inc. Optional Sections to the National Standard Safety Program Evaluation Tool			
OP1	WCB Claims Management		
OP2	Environmental Protection Policy		
OP3	Miscellaneous Programs		

1.1	Auditors must see a written policy statement on health and safety that is signed by current senior management.
1.2	The policy must contain the statement of the employer's commitment to provide a safe and healthy work environment.
1.3	The policy must contain the statement referring to the worker's right to a safe and healthy work environment.
1.4	The policy must be current and dated not more than three years past.
1.5	The auditor should look for documents that indicate an annual review has taken place as well as a policy not dated more than one year past by current senior management.
1.7	The policy manual must contain clear statements of responsibility for health and safety for all levels in the organization including senior management, supervision, workers and sub-contractors.
1.8	The policy must include the statement of the employer's commitment to work in a spirit of consultation and cooperation with the workers.

2.1	The auditor must find documentation for hazard assessments that have been conducted as stated in the safety program. These assessments are looking for existing and (primarily) potential hazards on all work sites.
2.2	The auditor should find pre-job hazard assessments as well as milestone assessments. These assessments will depend largely on what type of operation is being audited. Construction companies may do hazard assessments before start up on a project and then again after the basic building has been erected or when power or gas has been introduced. Milestone assessments are required because new types of hazards are introduced as the project matures. Organizations that have fixed work conditions, such as manufacturers or maintenance shops may perform hazard assessments pre-start-up or as part of their safety program development and then periodically after that to assess any change in the operation. The frequency of this type of assessment will depend on how often their process changes. A daily hazard or risk assessment commonly used before each day or each task is a good example of an on-going hazard assessment process however auditors must ensure that it is not the only assessment process being used since it does not assess the overall project or operation.
2.3	The names of the individuals involved in hazard assessments must be on the documentation. Look for the involvement of workers, supervisors, management and sub-contractors during the hazard assessment process.
2.4	Verify through documentation that all formal hazard assessments include the identification of hazards relevant to the task being performed.
2.5	All formal hazard assessment documents must include a system to identify a prioritization method based on level of risk. The prioritization helps the assessment team understand the potential that each item has to cause injury or property damage.
2.6	The company must have a list or method to classify identified critical tasks. A critical task poses a higher level of risk than normal day to day operations and are specific to the company and will vary depending on the scope of work performed. This list is then used to develop procedures using a job risk analysis process.
2.7	Once hazards are identified they must be controlled. The auditor must be able to find evidence through the review of the hazard assessment documents to show each identified hazard has received an appropriate control. Look for the use of engineering, elimination, substitution, administrative controls, personal protective equipment or a combination of control measures.
2.8	All hazard assessment forms must clearly indicate when the controls were put in place. The auditor will judge if the action was timely however the intention is to control hazards before the work begins.
2.9	Affected workers, supervision and sub-contractors that will be on the job site must perform and/or be informed of the hazard assessment results. This may include hazard assessments being reviewed during health and safety meetings with attendance sheets or through the participation in various levels of the hazard assessment process.
2.10	Look for a sub-contractor evaluation policy/process and review applicable documents to identify their participation in the safety program. All sub contractors must receive a sub-contractor orientation. Applicable documents may include safety meetings, hazards assessments, inspections, performance records, pre-qualification for work, etc. Confirm that an on-going process is in place. If sub-contractors are not used the question must be deemed not applicable.
2.11	During the documentation review the auditor should look for management's involvement in the hazard assessment process through active participation or the review of documentation.

3.1	The auditor must confirm through the documentation review that the current written practices reflect activities that the company performs.
3.2	The documentation review will determine if all practices required for the health and safety management system have been developed and implemented.
3.6	Review safety meetings to see if safe work practices have been a regular and relevant topic of discussion. Look for the names of the individuals that have developed or reviewed practices to be listed on the practice or on a review summary.

6.1	There must be a policy describing the requirements for PPE. The policy should state what the minimum company PPE requirements are.
6.2	The basic PPE requirements should be stated in their safety orientation. PPE requirements may also be described when reviewing practices and/or procedures.
6.6	The company must have written procedures on the proper fitting, care, and use of specialized PPE such as fall protection, respiratory devices, air monitors, etc.
6.7	The auditor should find training specific to specialized PPE. This could include Fall Protection training, H2S, Respiratory fit testing, etc. Basic PPE training may be covered in safety meetings or orientations.
6.8	The auditor should look for documentation that states appropriate PPE for the scope of work. Each practice or procedure should state PPE required; it may be stated on formal hazard assessments as well. Appropriate PPE should be chosen based on legislation, site rules, WHMIS, etc.
6.9	The auditor should look for documentation on critical devices such as air monitoring equipment, air packs, fall protection devices, respiratory equipment, etc. Inspections should be based on manufacturer's recommendations or better. Basic PPE inspections and maintenance may be conducted and recorded as part of a safety meeting, daily hazard assessments, or documented otherwise.

7.1	The auditor must see an inventory list of critical equipment that the organization has control of. The inventory list may include but is not limited to company vehicles, skid steers, forklifts, aerial work platforms, generators, overhead cranes, power actuated tools, welding equipment, specialized PPE, fire extinguishers, etc.
7.2	Review equipment records, check for equipment manuals on site, and verify that maintenance is done according to company, manufacturer and regulatory standards.
7.3	Look for a maintenance schedule that includes all the critical equipment identified on the inventory list. The auditor must determine the criteria that was used to develop the maintenance schedule. Look for checklists for the identified equipment that meet the requirements stated in the company policy, equipment manuals and regulatory requirements.
7.4	Review the equipment inspections for identified deficiencies, the auditor should check equipment records to verify corrective actions have been completed. The equipment inspections or corrective actions should include a description of the maintenance that was conducted to correct the identified problem.
7.5	Review the health and safety management program to determine if there is a written system for removal of defective tools or equipment from service.
7.7	Records should indicate that equipment is being maintained by recognized service facilities. Training records or other documentation should support qualifications and prove competency of in-house maintenance personnel.

8.1	The company safety program must have a formal process for providing safety orientation to workers. All key elements of the health and safety management system should be covered in the orientation program.
8.2	An orientation record must be available for all new and existing personnel throughout the organization. Orientation records should include but are not limited to clerical, supervisory staff, management, workers, and sub-contractors. A modified site orientation may be used for sub-contractors.
8.3	The formal orientation process must include a standardized format to ensure consistency of information.
8.4	The orientation form must provide for the signatures of both the student and trainer. If electronic orientations are used there must be a method to verify who the competent trainer was.
8.5	Training records must support the requirements mandated by policy such as WHMIS, TDG, and H2S. Cross reference with other documentation (i.e. Hazard assessments, fall protection work plans, confined space permits, etc.) to ensure that only people with proper training are performing the work.
8.6	The company must have training records on file for all personnel. They may be hard copy, electronic, or a training matrix with supporting certificates.
8.7	Training records must show that training is provided for jobs specific tasks. This type of training should include procedures and practices. Other job specific training would be required to use certain equipment or perform certain work. Examples are Fall Protection, Confined Space, PME certification, etc.
8.8	Training records must specify who conducted the training. When in-house training is provided records must verify that the trainer is competent to provide that specific training.
8.9	All supervisors must have taken training specific to their responsibilities as stated in OH&S legislation, as well as the company responsibilities.
8.10	There should be records of tests or exams (written or electronic) associated with orientations and job specific training.
8.11	Records or minutes must be on file that shows safety meetings are held regularly, as per the company policy. Safety meetings should include all staff, and are separate from daily meetings (Toolbox Talks/FLRAs) or Occupational Health Committee meetings.
8.12	Minutes of meetings must indicate that senior management attends periodically.
8.13	There must be documented agenda and minutes detailing the content discussed at each safety meeting (general and daily), with legible attendance records. The auditor should critique the content of the meetings to determine what safety topics are being discussed.
8.14	The minutes of the meeting must include a portion where the comments and suggestions of workers are discussed, recorded, and appropriate action taken.
8.15	The auditor must check the policy manual and determine if the frequency of meetings is as per policy.

9.1	There must be a written policy for inspections.
9.2	The policy must make reference to the frequency of inspections or how the frequency of inspections will be determined at each job site. If the frequency is determined at each job site the auditor should request the additional information verifying the determined frequency. The auditor should determine if the stated frequency is appropriate for the work being performed.
9.3	Sufficient records of inspections must be on file for all worksite and company facilities as stated in the inspection policy.
9.4	A standard format for site inspections must be available.
9.5	Inspection reports should indicate supervisor's names that were involved in conducting the inspection.
9.6	Inspection reports should indicate workers names that were involved in conducting the inspection.
9.7	The auditor must ensure that the areas such as yards, offices, basements, storage facilities, worksite office, etc. are not being excluded from the inspection process.
9.8	Records must indicate when corrective action has been taken. The auditor must judge if corrections are timely based on the potential to cause injury or serious property damage.
9.9	Senior management must review and sign inspection reports and occasionally participate in the inspections. The site supervisor would typically report to this level of management.

10.1	There must be a written policy for investigations and reporting. Policy should set out the objectives of investigations; criteria to establish a requirement for investigation, including near misses; investigation procedures; responsibility to carry out investigations; and criteria to report to OH&S.
10.2	Incidents must be investigated as stated in the company policy.
10.3	Incident reports must be on a standard form designed for that purpose.
10.5	All supervisors must have taken training specific to their responsibilities for conducting investigations.
10.6	The auditor should check records to ensure that management as well as workers or the workers representatives (committee) are involved in the investigation process. The investigation report form should clearly show who the investigation was conducted by.
10.7	Near misses must be reported. Near misses of a less serious nature may be reported and discussed at safety meetings. Incidents that have the potential to cause serious injury or property damage must be investigated. There needs to be sufficient records to support that near misses are being reported.
10.8	Reports must indicate details around corrective action. The auditor must judge if corrective action is timely based on the potential to cause serious injury or property damage. Corrective actions must be specific to how reoccurrence will be prevented as well clearly show when the stated items have been completed.
10.10	All investigation reports must be reviewed and signed by senior management.

11.1	The auditor must judge if emergency plans are appropriate.
11.2	Policy or procedure must assign responsibility to provide training to personnel for emergency response plans.
11.3	There must be documentation that shows emergency plans have been tested as per company policy or at minimum annually. The record must indicate the results of that test and what corrective actions were taken to correct deficiencies.
11.4	When appropriate the employer must have a written fire response plan which may be part of other emergency response plans.
11.6	The documentation review will determine, that fire extinguishers are inspected and serviced as per the manufacturer's specifications. Refer to manufacturer recommendations on extinguishers to ensure appropriate service and routine inspections are being met.
11.9	The names of qualified first aid attendants must be readily available. The auditor must determine if the numbers are adequate for the size, type and location of the worksite.

12.1	The company must have a system that organizes and manages the safety program documentation.
12.2	The company must produce a periodic summary of safety program activity. The report will include information such as the number of safety meetings, inspections, investigations, orientations, training sessions, etc. that were conducted or held over a period of time.
12.3	Appropriate statistics must be available that measures the frequency and severity of recordable injuries.
12.4	Statistics must provide sufficient information to compare safety performance from year to year.
12.5	Statistics must provide sufficient information to identify trends. The auditor should look for documentation showing that this is used to effect required changes for improvement.
12.6	First aid records must be recorded on an on-going basis. Refer to company policy as records could be in the first aid kits or company first aid report forms. If employees are using company first aid supplies some type of record must be kept.
12.7	When applicable, there must be a written action plan available for review that was based on the results of the last audit.
12.8	The auditor must find documented evidence that the action plan was implemented. If the action plan has sign off dates that items were completed this would meet the requirement – auditor should also look at supporting company documentation to see the implementation.

13.1	Check to see if suitable and specific legislation is referenced throughout appropriate policies. This could be Personal Protective equipment, inspections, investigations etc.
13.2	SWP/SJP must reference applicable appropriate and specific legislation. This could be references to fall protection, PPE, ladders, confined space, power tools, ergonomics, etc.
13.3	Employees rights and how to exercise them must be documented in the safety manual, specifically looking for 3 Basic Rights. Look for this to be communicated during orientations or safety meetings.
13.4	The employer's safety management program must identify what is considered a dangerous occurrence and when a dangerous occurrence must be reported to the Saskatchewan OH&S.

SS3.1	The auditor must confirm that an Occupational Health Representative has been appointed as required.
SS3.4	The representative must have received training in their responsibilities as the Occupational Health Representative (5 – 9 employees) and Workplace Inspections / Workplace Incident Investigations. This training is typically referred to as OHC Level 1 and OHC Level 2 (or equivalent) training. Level 2 Occupational Health Committee Training is also available online and can be attained by completing Workplace Inspection Online Training Course and Workplace Incident Investigation Online Training Course.
SS3.6	Committee reports should indicate the recommendations that are made and if the appropriate action has been taken. If the company chooses not to act as requested then written and reasonable justification must be provided.
SS3.7	Refer to current legislation.

Carry adjusted scores for not applicable items to the totals on evaluation summary sheet .	Sign the evaluation summary sheet.
Complete all areas on the evaluation summary sheet, including company name, auditor and audit date(s).	Obtain the company's senior officer's signature and a goal for the next audit.
Comment for each section on the evaluation summary sheet . Two or three word comments that capture the key findings for that section.	Audits that score 80% overall but fail up to (2) sections do not meet standard however qualify for a limited scope audit.
Carry points from each section of the audit to the " actual points " column on the evaluation summary sheet .	Summarize the results of the audit in the written executive summary .
Calculate the overall score in percentage (to the nearest whole number) for sections (1) through (13) and enter in the box provided.	Include mandatory information in the executive summary.
Carry points from each section of the SCSA Supplemental to the "actual points" column on the evaluation summary sheet.	
Sections in the SCSA Supplemental must achieve at least 50% to meet standard.	
Indicate " YES " for standard achieved and " NO " for standard not achieved for each item in the SCSA Supplemental.	
Overall audit score must be at least 80% and all elements including SCSA Supplemental sections must achieve at least 50% to meet standard.	
Circle the appropriate "standard achieved" response (Yes or No) next to the overall audit score.	

Evaluation Summary Sheet

Company		Auditor			Date
Section Number	Section Title	Possible Points	Actual Points	Minimum Standard	Auditor Comments
1	Health and Safety Policy	18	0	9	
2	Hazard Assessment, Analysis and Control	35	0	18	
3	Safe Work Practices	7	0	4	
4	Safe Job Procedures	7	0	4	
5	Company Rules	6	0	3	
6	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	14	0	7	
7	Preventative Maintenance Program	11	0	6	
8	Training and Communication	36	0	18	
9	Inspections	26	0	13	
10	Investigations and Reporting	24	0	12	
11	Emergency Preparedness	16	0	8	
12	Statistics and Records	18	0	9	
13	Legislation	9	0	5	
Total		227	0		

Minimum standard = 80% overall score and 50% minimum in each of sections 1 through 13.

Actual Points X 100 = 0%
 Possible Points

Standard Achieved No

Auditor Signature _____

Senior Company Officer Name _____

Senior Company Officer Signature _____

Goal For Next Audit _____ %

SCSA Supplemental Section

Section number	Section Name	Possible Points	Actual Points	Standard Achieved
SS2	Harassment Policy	4	0	No
SS3	Committees / Representative	8	0	No
Auditor Comments				
SS2				
SS3				
Each supplemental section must attain a minimum of 50% to meet the SCSA certification standards.				

Mandatory Information	General Guidelines
A description of the audit tool - "SCSA National Standard Safety Program Evaluation Tool using the three-step process of observation, documentation and interview".	Thank the auditee for the opportunity to conduct the audit.
The date or dates of the audit.	Remain positive throughout.
Describe the sections or aspects of the safety program that were revealed by the audit as being handled very well .	Reinforce the importance of management support.
Describe the sections or aspects of the safety program that were revealed by the audit as requiring improvement .	Do not reference the Small Employer Certificate of Recognition in the audit summary. The audit is only one step in several required for COR.
Reveal the mark obtained and whether or not the standard has been achieved. Explain when necessary.	Do not discuss auditor involvement (if any) in development of the program being audited. Auditors should be temporarily detached while auditing.
Ask for an action plan , based on the audit, to be developed, implemented and a copy forwarded to the SCSA within (30) days.	When the executive summary is complete, conduct a closeout meeting with the auditee.
Indicate " YES " for standard achieved and " NO " for standard not achieved for each item in the SCSA Supplemental.	
When the summary is written on a separate document ensure that the auditor and the senior company officer both sign and date it .	

Executive Summary Sheet

Auditor Signature